



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

justly emphasized. Hence, in a measure, the final chapter on "Conservation," admirably sums up the present status of the problem relating to our natural resources of every kind which have been exploited in the past with such thoughtless prodigality. There is scarcely a problem considered in this final chapter the history of which cannot be traced more or less clearly throughout the volume, and particularly those relating to our agricultural resources.

While, therefore, the text has been improved by revision for the use of teachers and students, it is equally valuable to the industrial worker, the agriculturist, and the general reader. It places concisely before the reader the many economic and social problems which our industrial history has bequeathed to the present and future generations for their solution.

JAMES B. MORMAN.

*Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

---

**Curwood, J. O.** *The Great Lakes.* Pp. xvi, 227. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Among the "American Waterways" none have played a greater part in the history and development of the country than have the Great Lakes. In the wanderings of early explorers and pioneers, in the struggle for possession of the territory about their shores, and in the tremendous growth of inland commerce, these lakes have attained great prominence. Each of these phases of lake history is a fascinating story in itself; all three are covered in this volume.

The first part of the book is devoted to the lakes of the present day, especially from the standpoint of their shipping and commerce: the ships themselves; the lake traffic, with chief commodities and shipping points. For anyone who has never been in the lake region, this part of the volume reads like a novel. Few among those familiar with lake activities will fail to find here a word picture making vivid a magnitude of operations only half realized before.

There are, however, occasional questions of fact with which the reviewer takes issue, as for example, the statement that a ship yard in Detroit employing 3,000 men is "the largest in America," and the placing of the available ore supply of the Lake Superior region more than a billion tons too low. In the light of all the evidence at hand it is extremely questionable whether "hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat raised in the Canadian west" will move over the lake route. It is hard to agree with the author's opinion that the vast iron and steel industries of Pittsburgh will move to Buffalo and that the latter city is destined to become the greatest manufacturing city in North America. Why, in discussing the great prospects of Buffalo and Duluth in the future steel industry, Gary, Indiana, gets no mention at all, even as a possible rival, is difficult to explain. Finally, the assertion that Duluth and Superior "will head the ports of the world probably for all time to come," is as absurd as to say that Duluth is to become a great manufacturing center because the St. Louis Falls offer electrical power

"second only to that of Niagara." As a matter of fact, all the streams tributary to Lake Superior in this country offer less than 250,000 available horse-power at the maximum estimate. In some of these respects the taint of boom spirit mars the book for the critical reader, and is likely to make any thoughtful reader look somewhat suspiciously at other large statements. With the chapter on Buffalo and Duluth brought down to solid earth, there could be nothing but praise for this first part as a whole.

The last part of the book deals historically with the lakes, covering their relations to various important chapters in our history. From cover to cover the book is most readable. In addition it is beautifully illustrated.

WALTER S. TOWER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

**Ellwood, C. A.** *Sociology and Modern Social Problems.* Pp. 331. New York: American Book Company, 1910.

A society is defined as a group of individuals who have conscious relations with each other. Sociology is said to be the science which deals with human association, its origin, development, forms and functions, and its field is defined in contrast with biology, psychology, history, economics, politics, ethics and education.

Human society as now known has evolved from other forms, and hence the discussion of theories of descent and factors in organic evolution. The family is selected as the best social institution for detailed study, because it is most fundamental and is the best point of view for discovering the beginnings of all other sanctioned groupings and relations of society. There are great advantages in introducing a young student to the subject in this way. Scientific study is the description, explanation and interpretation of phenomena, and in the case of the domestic relations the young person already has in memory a considerable number of facts derived from direct observation and experience, and so can proceed from the best known to the less known and so on to the unknown without breaking continuity of mental processes. The family is so organized in relation to industry, property, state, school, church, that a careful examination of its life activities compels the teacher and pupil to go a certain distance into all these fields of social science.

The social function of the family is to reproduce the species, to transmit material and spiritual possessions, and to promote social progress. The family has its origin in the facts of sex and the care of offspring, and it has passed through various forms whose history is sketched.

The discussion of social problems begins with those of the domestic group, and divorce is selected for special consideration. The transition to growth of population is natural and easy. Since immigration is a source of increase of population in our country its problems are presented, and reasons for restricting or selecting immigrants argued. The negro element in immigration offers particular difficulties and these are taken up. The agglomeration of dense masses of people in cities causes new combinations and gives rise to new perplexities, and these are studied in their bearings on the wel-